
The Danish West Indies under Company Rule (1671-1754) by Waldemar Westergaard

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Source: *The Journal of Race Development*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Jul., 1918), pp. 106-107

Published by:

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29738275>

Accessed: 01-08-2014 01:37 UTC

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The Philippines: To the End of the Commission Government. By CHARLES BURKE ELLIOTT. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1917. 541 pp.

This book is a continuation of a volume entitled, *The Philippines: To the End of the Military Régime*. It gives an account of the instituting, by the United States, of a commission form of government in the Philippine Islands. The author, by drawing comparisons with the conditions which existed under Spanish control, endeavors to show the value of the work done since the American occupation: the introduction of new principles and ideals of life together with new methods of government. He shows that though the whole country has been changed as to law, order, education, rights of the people, and improved environment, the Filipinos are not Americanized; their fundamental character is not changed in the large. This is partly due to their isolation. Our policy in the Philippines is based on faith in the inherent capacity of the natives to govern themselves. Although the government is carried on as economically as possible we have tried to accomplish our end through the education of the natives and by introducing sanitary conditions and scientific methods of trade and agriculture, thus raising the standard of their civilization. Whether the United States has allowed itself to be hurried in its dealings with the Filipinos is a matter of diverse opinion among the officials working in the islands. Time alone can decide this question. The Jones Bill, the history of which is traced in detail, is the new law that organizes and regulates the relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands. By it, a new, although not different, form of government has been provided in which the Filipinos have a majority of members on the Commission Board and the local government is almost entirely in the hands of the natives. M. T. M.

The Danish West Indies Under Company Rule (1671-1754). By WALDEMAR WESTERGAARD. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1917. 359 pp.

The author, in this volume, gives a critical and elaborate history of the Danish West India Islands during the period from the time the Danish West India Company was organized in 1671 to 1754 when the islands were taken under the direct control of the King of Denmark. The work is based on the Danish royal archives, material which Dr. Westergaard is especially fitted to handle in an efficient manner. Besides being the son of Danish

parents to whom the Danish language is familiar, he is a trained student in history.

We are given an authoritative history of the colonization and the development of trade and agriculture in St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, the only islands of this group of about fifty large enough to have official names. A vivid picture is drawn of the slave trade, and of slave insurrections; of emancipation; and of the control of labor by legislation.

A supplementary chapter which is simply a brief outline of the history of the islands from 1755 to 1917 is added. It is to be hoped that this will be enlarged by the author in a later volume. A bibliography of twenty pages, an appendix, several illustrations, and maps, add to the value of this book.

M. T. M.

South-Eastern Europe; the Main Problem of the Present World Struggle. By VLADISLAV R. SAVIC. Introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. New York, F. H. Revell Co. 1918. 276 pp. \$1.50.

This volume is important to those who wish to understand the point of view of the educated leaders of Serbia. The particular aim of the author, who was formerly Head of the Press Bureau in the Servian Foreign Office, is to convince the American public of the justice of the claims of a greater Serbia. According to the Declaration of Corfu, signed July 20, 1917, by representatives of Serbia and of Committees of Serb provinces in Austria-Hungary, the greater Serbia, to be created after the war, is to comprise Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slovenia, a federal state with a total population of some 13,000,000 people. It is obviously impossible to satisfy these territorial demands of Serbia as well as those of Italy and of Bulgaria. The author is on firm ground when he argues that the new Jugo Slav state has better claims to Dalmatia and the islands of the Adriatic than has Italy; but his chapter on "The Serbo-Bulgarian Relations" should be supplemented by reading "Bulgaria's Case," by Professor Tzanoff, which was published in the January, 1918, issue of the JOURNAL OF RACE DEVELOPMENT.

The Menace of Peace. By GEORGE D. HERRON. New York, Mitchell Kennerley. 1917. 110 pp.

The purpose of this collection of short essays is well expressed by the following quotation: "a peace that leaves Germany unde-